09/819,252

Set	Items	Description
S1	228	CDX2
S2	2591634	S1 AND STOMACH (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?
S3	1824743	S1 AND STOMACH (CANCER? OR TUMOR? OR NEOPLAS?)
S4	1	S1 AND STOMACH(W)CANCER?
S5	0	S1 AND STOMACH(W)TUMOR?
S6	7	S1 AND STOMACH(W)NEOPLAS?
S7	5	RD (unique items)
S8	4	S1 AND ESOPHA?
S9	4	RD (unique items)

Your SELECT statement is:
s cdx2 and stomach

Items	File
10	5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2002/Oct W3
7	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2002/Oct W4
4	71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2002/Oct W4
8	73: EMBASE_1974-2002/Oct W3
4	94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2002/Aug W4
1	98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text_1984-2002/Sep
1	135: NewsRx Weekly Reports_1995-2002/Oct W3
2	144: Pascal_1973-2002/Oct W4
1	149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2002/Oct W3
6	155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2002/Oct W3
2	156: ToxFile_1965-2002/Oct W3
3	159: Cancerlit_1975-2002/Sep
1	266: FEDRIP_2002/Sep
9	399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2002/UD=13718

14 files have one or more items; file list includes 27 files.

?b 5, 159, 73
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$0.61 Estimated cost File411
$0.21 TELNET
$0.82 Estimated cost this search
$0.87 Estimated total session cost 0.515 DialUnits

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File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Oct W3
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File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Sep
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File 73:EMBASE 1974-2002/Oct W3
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***File 73: Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, duplicates** removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
4/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE
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11507126 EMBASE No: 2002078809
Cdx2 **ectopic expression induces gastric intestinal metaplasia in transgenic mice**
Silberg D.G.; Sullivan J.; Kang E.; Swain G.P.; Moffett J.; Sund N.J.; Sackett S.D.; Kaestner K.H.
Dr. D.G. Silberg, University of Pennsylvania, 650 CRB, 415 Curie Boulevard, Philadelphia, PA 19104 United States
AUTHOR EMAIL: silberg@mail.med.upenn.edu
Gastroenterology (GASTROENTEROLOGY) (United States) 2002, 122/3 (689-696)
CODEN: GASTA ISSN: 0016-5085
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal ; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
NUMBER OF REFERENCES: 47

Background & Aims: Intestinal-type gastric cancer is often preceded by intestinal metaplasia in humans. The genetic events responsible for the transdifferentiation that occurs in intestinal metaplasia are not well understood. **Cdx2** , a transcription factor whose expression is normally limited to the intestine, has been detected in gastric intestinal metaplasia. **Cdx2** induces differentiation of intestinal epithelial cells in vitro; therefore, we sought to establish whether a causal relationship exists between **Cdx2** activation and intestinal metaplasia. Methods: **Cdx2**

expression was directed to the gastric mucosa in transgenic mice using cis-regulatory elements of Foxa3 (Hnf3gamma). Transgenic mice were analyzed for histologic and gene expression changes. Results: Histologic examination of the gastric mucosa of the Foxa3/ **Cdx2** mice revealed the presence of alcian blue-positive intestinal-type goblet cells, a hallmark of intestinal metaplasia. In addition, **Cdx2** induced the expression of intestine-specific genes. Conclusions: Gastric expression of **Cdx2** alone was sufficient to induce intestinal metaplasia in mice. These mice represent a powerful tool to investigate the molecular mechanisms that promote intestinal metaplasia. Moreover, as gastric cancer in humans is often preceded by intestinal metaplasia, the phenotype described here strongly suggests involvement of **Cdx2** in the initiation of the process leading to intestinal neoplasia of the gastric mucosa.

7/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)

13902298 BIOSIS NO.: 200200531119

Expression of the intestine-specific transcription factors, CDX1 and CDX2 **, in intestinal metaplasia and gastric carcinomas.**

AUTHOR: Almeida Raquel(a); Silva Elisabete; Silva Filipe; Silberg Debra; Wang Jianfu; De Bolos Carmen; David Leonor
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Porto**Portugal

JOURNAL: Gastroenterology 122 (4 Suppl. 1):pA-519 April, 2002
MEDIUM: print
CONFERENCE/MEETING: Digestive Disease Week and the 103rd Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association San Francisco, CA, USA May 19-22, 2002
ISSN: 0016-5085
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English

DESCRIPTORS:
- MAJOR CONCEPTS: Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Gastroenterology (Human Medicine, Medical Sciences)
- BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
- ORGANISMS: human (Hominidae)--patient
- ORGANISMS: PARTS ETC: stomach--digestive system
- BIOSYSTEMATIC CLASSIFICATION (SUPER TAXA): Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
- DISEASES: gastric carcinoma--digestive system disease, etiology, neoplastic disease; intestinal metaplasia--digestive system disease, etiology
- CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: CDX1--expression, intestine-specific transcription factor; **CDX2** --expression, intestine-specific transcription factor; mucin 2 {MUC2
- METHODS & EQUIPMENT: immunohistochemistry--analytical method, immunohistochemistry
- MISCELLANEOUS TERMS: Meeting Abstract

ALTERNATE INDEXING: **Stomach Neoplasms** (MeSH); Carcinoma (MeSH
CONCEPT CODES:

7/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)

13554515 BIOSIS NO.: 200200183336

Ectopic expression of homeodomain protein CDX2 **in intestinal metaplasia and carcinomas of the stomach.**

AUTHOR: Bai Yun-Qing; Yamamoto Hiroshi; Akiyama Yoshimitsu; Tanaka Hiroyuki ; Takizawa Touichirou; Koike Morio; Yagi Osmar Kenji; Saitoh Kiyoshi; Takeshita Kimiya; Iwai Takehisa; Yuasa Yasuhito(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Molecular Oncology, Graduate School of Medicine and Dentistry, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8519**Japan E-Mail: yuasa.monc@tmd.ac.jp

JOURNAL: Cancer Letters 176 (1):p47-55 February 8, 2002
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0304-3835
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The roles of **CDX2** and CDX1 homeobox genes during gastric carcinogenesis remain poorly defined. We have studied the expression of **CDX2** /1 in gastric cancers and intestinal metaplasia (IM) of 69 gastric carcinoma patients by immunohistochemistry. **CDX2** /1 were shown to be ectopically overexpressed in IM in 41 (85%) of 48, and 47 (90%) of 52 cases, respectively. The expression of **CDX2** /1 was detected in 38 (55%) and 51 (74%) of the 69 gastric carcinomas, respectively. The histological type of the gastric carcinomas was independently associated with **CDX2** expression, but not with that of CDX1, with higher **CDX2** expression in intestinal type (differentiated type) than in diffuse type (undifferentiated type) gastric carcinomas. Our results thus suggest that **CDX2** and CDX1 may play a role during IM formation and gastric carcinogenesis.

7/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)

12645078 BIOSIS NO.: 200000398580

Distinct expression of CDX2 **and GATA4/5, development-related genes, in human gastric cancer cell lines.**

AUTHOR: Bai Yun-Qing; Akiyama Yoshimitsu; Nagasaki Hiromi; Yagi Osmar Kenji ; Kikuchi Yoko; Saito Naoya; Takeshita Kimiya; Iwai Takehisa; Yuasa Yasuhito(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Hygiene and Oncology, Tokyo Medical and Dental University School of Medicine, 1-5-45 Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8519**Japan

JOURNAL: Molecular Carcinogenesis 28 (3):p184-188 July, 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0899-1987
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: **CDX2** is a tumor-suppressor homeobox gene involved in colon carcinogenesis, but its role in gastric cancer is unknown. Although GATA4, -5 and, -6 transcription factors have distinct functions in the regulation of gastrointestinal epithelial cell differentiation, there have been no reports regarding TAGA4/5/6 alterations in gastrointestinal carcinomas. By using a semiquantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction assay, we studied the expression of gut development-related genes **CDX2** /1 and GATA4/5/6 in 11 human gastric cancer cell lines. The expression of **CDX2** appeared to progressively decrease with the transition from well differentiated to poorly differentiated cancer cell lines. CDX1 was below detectable levels in all cell lines. The expression of GATA4 and GATA5 was undetectable in four and six cell lines, respectively, whereas the majority of the cell lines expressed GATA6 abundantly. These results suggest that **CDX2** and GATA4/5 may be associated with the carcinogenesis of the stomach.

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S7	5	RD (unique items)
S8	4	S1 AND ESOPHA?
S9	4	RD (unique items)

1: Cancer Res 1992 May 1;52(9 Suppl):2711s-2718s

Related Articles, Links

Considerations in bringing a cancer biomarker to clinical application.

Tockman MS, Gupta PK, Pressman NJ, Mulshine JL.

Department of Environmental Health Sciences, Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, Baltimore, Maryland 21205.

Specific challenges face our application of emerging biomarkers to early lung cancer detection. These challenges might be considered frontiers to be bridged between established biomedical disciplines, requiring expertise often beyond the range of individual investigators. Cross-disciplinary research already has led to new appreciation of the mechanisms which underlie the phenotypic expression of the transformed cell and places within our grasp the tools which might lead to successful early lung cancer detection. Prior to the successful application of newly described markers, further cross-disciplinary research must (a) refine the selection of biologically appropriate markers, (b) validate such markers against acknowledged disease end points, (c) establish quantitative criteria for marker presence/absence, and (d) confirm marker predictive value in prospective population trials.

Publication Types:
- Review
- Review, Tutorial

PMID: 1563002 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

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